

BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR

1938,

TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Sanitary Inspector.

LIBRARY

MINISTRY OF HEALTH



Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Belfast.

July 29th, 1938.

The Secretary,
The Ministry of Health,
Whitehall,
London, W.C.1.

Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith six tables of deaths from Tuberculosis for affixing on the space in the copies of my report for 1938 which I sent you.

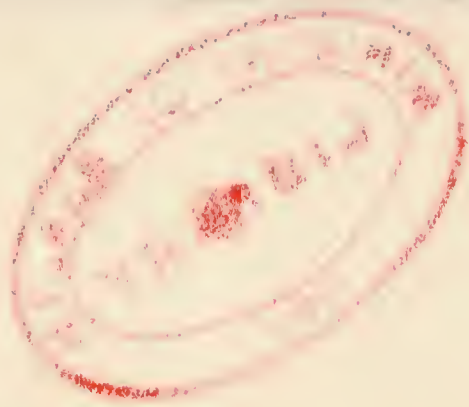
Unfortunately, owing to a printers error the figures given in the 1938 report were those for 1937. Those which I enclose are the correct figures for 1938.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) F.A. Dolan,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

See page 11



外交部
北京

一九五五年

一九五五年一月一日
外交部
北京

外交部
北京

外交部

一九五五年

外交部



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health for 1938.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

COUNCILLOR MRS. CROKE AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my 12th Annual Report upon the Health of the Borough of Guildford.

The population has at last attained the figure of 40,000 but for a very few. I have not the slightest doubt that as the immigration of families to this town still continues at the rate of two to three hundred families per annum that the census of 1934 will show our population well over the 40,000 mark. It is of interest to note that a recent respirator census produced a figure of 42,000. This, however, may have been due to visitors.

The Birth Rate of 14.9 is a continued improvement upon the 13.8 of 1937 but is still under that of the country as a whole (15.1) The Death Rate (10.02) is below that of 1937 (10.25) and is well below the 11.6 of the country as a whole. The majority of deaths are, as usual, due to heart disease in persons over 65 years of age.

Infantile Mortality is, unfortunately, not so satisfactory, the figure of 48 being almost double the 23 of 1937. Of the 29 deaths due to this cause 19 were due to congenital causes, all these infants dying within a month of birth. This is, of course, a cause over which we have practically no control, being due to ante-natal conditions.

Infectious Disease incidence was extremely low, lower even than the small figure for 1937. This is very satisfactory.

Nothing conducive to the betterment of the Health of the town is over-looked by the Corporation and any suggestions made to this end receive the most sympathetic consideration. I think I can safely say that as regards the provision of health facilities, Guildford is second to no town in the country and the satisfactory statistics as shown by the Annual Report bear witness to the effect of the care devoted by the Corporation to the provision of the best possible health services.

Yours faithfully,

F. A. BELAM, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

F. A. BELAM, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

F. G. ENGLAND, M.R., SAN.I.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors:

W. S. GREGORY.

E. N. JONES.

Each Sanitary Inspector holds the Meat Inspector's Certificate.

Health Visitors and School Nurses:

MISS E. SMITH, Certs., General Training and S.C.M.

MISS K. N. RICHARDS, Certs., General Training, S.C.M.
and Health Visitors.

Resigned July and was succeeded by—

MRS. A. KEAR, Certs., General Training, S.C.M., Health
Visitors' and Sanitary Inspector.

MISS M. THOMAS, Certs., General Training, S.C.M., Health
Visitors and Sanitary Inspector's
Certificate.

MISS J. WEBLEY, Certs, General Training, S.C.M. and
Health Visitor's.

Resigned in November and was succeeded by:—

MISS B. L. PECKHAM, Certs., General Training, S.C.M.
and Health Visitor's.

Clerks:

S. HARPER.

MISS M. PHILLIPS.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and Ante and Post-Natal Clinics:

MISS WINSOM D. GRANTHAM, M.B. *

resigned Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics July, and
was succeeded by—

MRS. MARION CATHIE, M.D. *

Additional Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics:

MRS. DORIS BALL, M.B. *

Obstretic Consultant and Consultant for Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Cases:

J. O. M. REES, B.SC., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. *

Mothers' and Toddlers' Dental Clinic:

E. E. LEWIS, L.D.S.

Anæsthetist:

ARNOLD BARNSLEY, M.A., M.D., B.CH.,

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.A. *

Public Analyst:

E. HINKS, B.SC., F.I.C. *

* Part-time Officers.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1938.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres): 7,173.

Registrar General's estimate of the resident population mid-1938: 39,840 (census for gas masks, 42,000).

Number of inhabited houses and flats (end of 1938) according to Rate Books: 10,830.

Rateable Value at December 31st, 1938: £473,328.

Sum represented by a penny rate (at April 1st, 1938): £1,851.

The Manager of the Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange, Mr. Owen, has again very kindly provided me with the particulars concerning employment and unemployment in Guildford during 1938, which gives an excellent indication as to the prosperity and condition of the people in this town. It will be noted that unemployment is low and for very brief periods. This is what one would have expected when one knows how many new families come annually into the town for work and get it. I meet them at every school medical inspection when new children to the town are presented for examination. The parents have come to get that work which they failed to find in their own town.

Employment and Unemployment in Guildford during 1938.

The insured population in the area of the Guildford Employment Exchange, as shown by the number of Unemployment Books exchanged, increased from 14,164 in July, 1937, to 15,063 in July, 1938.

The employment position in the Guildford area during 1938 remained fairly good. Generally the fluctuations in the Unemployed Registers followed the normal trend according to the season of the year. The highest level of unemployment was reached in the months of September and November with figures of 700 and 730

respectively. Between January and April a reduction of 288 was recorded, and after a rise to 464 in July the figures again fell to 365 in August. A sharp rise to 700 occurred in September, to be followed by a slight but temporary improvement during the following month. The upward trend was, however, continued in November and was maintained to the end of the year.

The average rate of unemployment for Guildford during 1938 was approximately 3.5 per cent. as compared with a rate of 8. per cent. for London and 12.9 per cent. for the country as a whole.

The rapid turnover of the Registers was again a noticeable feature of unemployment in Guildford during the year. Cases of prolonged unemployment were comparatively few as is shown by the following analysis of the "Wholly Unemployed" register as at 12th December, 1938.

Unemployed less than 4 weeks	...	...	268
„ 4 to 6 weeks	...	...	51
„ 6 to 8 „	...	...	47
„ 8 to 13 „	...	...	62
„ over 3 months	...	...	41
„ „ 6 „	...	...	11
„ „ 1 year	...	...	5

The main industries in the Guildford area are the Building Trade and Public Works, General and Motor Engineering and Distributive Trades and Laundries. In all of these Industries employment was, on the whole, good.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

	Total	M.	F.	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the esti- mated resident population, 14.9
Live Births—				
Legitimate ...	566	308	258	
Illegitimate	31	15	16	
Still Births ...	12	6	6	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 19.7
Deaths	449	229	220	Death Rate per 1,000 of the esti- mated resident population as adjusted by com- parability factor 10.02

Comparability factor—0.89

	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Deaths from puerperal causes :	
Puerperal Sepsis	—
Other Puerperal causes ...	1.6
TOTAL ...	1.6

Death Rate of infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	48.5
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	47.7
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	64.5
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	59
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	2
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	1

Despite the fact that the census taken for the purpose of supplying respirators showed that Guildford had a population of 42,000 we are not allotted the 40,000 figure as yet although each year the Registrar General's estimate

more nearly approaches it. The fact that 42,000 persons required gas masks, however, indicates that they are present and due note should be made of the fact. The school inspections again showed numbers of new families and indicates that employment in Guildford is still much easier to find than in the towns of their origin.

The Birth Rate is 14.9 a marked increase upon the 13.6 of 1937, but lower than the average and compares unfavourably with the figures of 15.1 for England and Wales, 15.0 for the larger 126 towns and 15.4 for the 148 smaller towns.

Our Death Rate is lower than that of 1937, being 10.02 as against 10.25 and well below the 11.6 for England and Wales, 11.7 for the larger and 11.0 for the smaller towns. Of the 449 deaths, 258 were in persons over 65 years of age, giving a percentage of 57. Heart disease was, as usual, responsible for most deaths, 80 being ascribed to this cause, a very marked drop on the 138 of 1937. Of these, 67 were persons over 65 years of age or 83 per cent. Cancer deaths showed a welcome fall from the 66 of 1937 to 59 and of these, 49 were persons over 65 years of age. Other diseases showed very similar results to those of 1937, lung disease, however, being responsible for a slightly increased number of deaths. Unfortunately, there were 5 more deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, the disease being entirely among males, female deaths being fewer. There were many fewer deaths from accidents, which is a very welcome improvement as these deaths affect all ages and often those young or in the prime of life. Are Guildford people being more careful on the roads?

Infantile Mortality is, unfortunately, higher, there being 29 deaths under twelve months as against 13 in 1937, giving a rate of 48.5 out of 597 livebirths. This is definitely unsatisfactory, but still compares very favourably with the rate of 53 for England and Wales, or the 51 for the 48 smaller towns. Of these deaths, however, 19 were due to congenital causes over which one has no control, 5 were due to pneumonia, 1 to bronchitis, 1 to diarrhoea, 1 to whooping cough, 1 to digestive disease and 1 to impetigo and cellulitis. Twenty of these deaths took place in institutions. The ages of these infants at death were, 11 under 24 hours, 5 under a week, 1 at three weeks, 2 at 1 month, 2 at 2 months, 3 at 3 months, 2 at 7 months and 1

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1938.
England and Wales, 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 148 Smaller Towns.
Provisional Figures.

	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.		
	Live Births	Still-births	all Causes.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers.	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years.	Total Deaths under One Year.
England and Wales	15.1	0.60	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.11		5.5	53
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	15.0	0.65	11.7	0.00	—	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.10	—	7.8	57
148 Smaller Towns Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000, 1931 Census	15.4	0.60	11.0	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.11	—	3.6	51
London	13.4	0.48	11.4	0.00	—	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.06	—	13.1	57
Guildford	14.19	0.30	10.02	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.15	0.45	0.00	48

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows: per 1,000 Total Births ... Puerperal Sepsis Others Total

	0.86	2.11	2.97
Guildford	0.00	2.4	2.4

Cause of Death.				1938. All Ages.				Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of residents whether occurring within or without the district.							
				M.	F.	Total	Sex	Under I	I-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and over
Measles	...	...	...	...	2	2	F	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	I	I	F	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEATHS				2	...	2	M	...	...	I	I	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary M.	F.	Non-Pulmonary M.	F.	2	4	6	M	{	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
—	—	—	—	...	I	I	F		...	...	...	...	...	2	2
—	—	—	1	...	...	...	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
—	—	—	...	II	7	18	M	{	...	...	...	...	6	4	I
—	—	—	...	...	3	3	F		...	...	...	I	3	2	I
—	—	—	...	...	3	3	F	...	...	I	...	2	...	...	...
—	—	—	...	I	...	I	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
—	—	—	...	...	...	...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
—	1	—	2	26	33	59	M	{	...	...	...	...	I	6	20
—	...	...	...	...	...	...	F		...	...	...	...	...	13	20
3	2	—	—	5	3	8	M	{	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
3	1	—	—	...	...	...	F		...	...	...	...	...	I	I
1	2	—	—	16	10	26	M	{	...	...	...	...	...	5	11
3	1	—	—	...	...	...	F		...	...	...	...	...	2	8
...	...	...	...	40	40	80	M	{	...	...	...	...	2	6	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F		...	...	...	...	I	4	35
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	M	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	19	22	41	M	{	...	...	...	I	...	3	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F		...	...	...	...	...	4	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	{	...	...	...	...	...	I	3
...	...	...	...	5	6	11	F		...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	{	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	19	13	32	F		...	...	I	I	2	3	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	{	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F		...	...	I	I	...	3	4
Other Respiratory Disease	...	...	...	6	I	7	M	{	...	I	...	...	3	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F		...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	3	...	3	M	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	2
Appendicitis	...	...	...	5	3	8	M	{	...	...	...	I	I	2	I
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F		...	...	...	I	...	2	...
Diarrhoea under 2	...	...	...	I	...	I	M	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of the Liver	...	...	...	I	3	4	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Other Digestive Disease	...	...	...	5	7	12	M	{	I	I	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F		...	...	I	...	...	3	3
Nephritis	...	...	...	6	5	11	M	{	...	...	...	I	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F		...	I	...	...	...	3	I
Other Puerperal Disease	...	...	...	...	I	I	F	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
Congenital Debility	...	...	...	11	8	19	M	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senility	...	...	...	10	17	27	M	{	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F		...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Suicide	...	...	...	3	4	7	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	I
Violence	...	...	...	9	9	18	M	{	...	...	I	...	4	2	I
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F		...	...	...	...	2	3	4
Other Defined Disease	...	...	...	19	17	36	M	{	...	...	3	I	...	5	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F		I	...	I	...	3	6	6
Ill-Defined or Unknown	...	...	...	I	...	I	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Totals	229	220	449					29	5	5	8	10	33	101	258

Two deaths due to Diabetes, one a male, and one a female, are not to be found in any local returns, while two male deaths, one due to Cancer and one to Senility appears in local records only.

each at 5, 6 and 9 months. Neonatal mortality, or death under one month thus occurred in 19 cases. There was an unusually high Birth Rate in Guildford in 1938, so that the Infantile Mortality Rate is not so high as might have been expected from the number of deaths, but even so it is most regrettable that with all the care and attention now given to expectant mothers and confinements the infantile mortality is not lower. The mothers themselves did not suffer as only one case of a maternal death is recorded which is definitely satisfactory.

The Still-Birth Rate of 0.30 per 1,000 population compares very favourably with the 0.60 of England and Wales or the 0.80 of the 148 smaller towns.

General Provisions of Health Services for the Area.

Public Health Officers.—During 1938 the staff remained the same in number but, unfortunately, not in individuals. The Inspector of Midwives, Nurse N. R. Richards, who was appointed in 1933, resigned in July and her post was filled in September by the appointment of Nurse A. Kear who in addition to holding Certificates of General Training, the State Certificate in Midwifery and the Health Visitor's Certificate is also a Certified Sanitary Inspector. At the end of November Nurse E. J. S. Webley, who was appointed in 1937, resigned and her place was taken on December 1st by Miss B. L. Peckham. These alterations in staff naturally affected the work of the Department as New Health Visitors have to learn their districts and fall in with the plan under which the staff work. Notwithstanding these difficulties good work was done and home visits were well maintained.

The multiplication of Clinic sessions, however, and the cost of part-time service of Medical Officers at these Clinics has led the Council to consider the appointment of a full-time Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Application has been made to the Ministry of Health and Board of Education for sanction for this post and their approval has been received. Not only the Clinics but the volume of extra work thrown upon the Medical Officer of Health by the

increasing demands of Government Departments specifically in relation to the control of the Casualty Services of Air Raid Precautions Scheme and from the School Medical side by the anticipated fourth age group for routine medical inspection consequent upon the raising of the school leaving age have made the appointment of a full-time Assistant a necessity.

Laboratory Facilities.—The following Municipal work was done during 1938 by the Pathological Laboratory of the Royal Surrey County Hospital:—293 specimens were examined, of which 211 were swabs for Diphtheria, 22 sputa for Tubercle and 60 swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci. Milk examinations are detailed elsewhere. The above specimens are those sent by the Medical Practitioners from such of their patients as are unable to bear the cost themselves, and the Corporation are responsible.

Ambulance Facilities.—The St. John Ambulance Brigade as usual carried out this work with their conspicuous success under the control of their most efficient Superintendent, Mr. Julius D. Rutter. The Brigade have four excellent ambulances and dealt with 2,174 cases in 1938. Of these, 372 were road accidents, 627 long distance invalid transport and 941 Borough invalid transport from home to Hospital, etc., 56 fire calls were answered, the Nurses of the Brigade made 191 attendances at the Clinic and 131 at the Royal Surrey County Hospital. 644 patients were treated on public duty and 170 off duty. 502 medical comforts were issued. In all, 2,988 cases were handled and 21,193 miles were covered. The Corps' strength is 134 and their work all voluntary.

The Corporation make a grant of £100 per annum for ambulance services, but as these cost about £2,000, a large sum must be collected from the generous public.

Infectious cases are dealt with by the ambulance of the Guildford and Godalming Joint Hospital Board.

Nursing in the Home.—All this work is carried out by the general nurses or district midwives of the Guildford and District Queen's District Nursing Association. Five general nurses and three district midwives were employed during the year, the latter under the agreement made with the Corporation. During 1938, 126 cases were attended as

midwives and an additional 22 as maternity nurses on the district. In their Jarvis Home 87 cases as midwives and 32 as maternity nurses were attended. In all 279 obstetric cases were attended by the Queen's Nurses. By private midwives 50 cases were attended as midwives and 17 as maternity nurses. In private Nursing Homes, at the Mount Alvernia 81 cases were attended as midwifery and 105 as maternity patients; at Westfield 1 case as midwife and 16 as maternity nurse were attended and 5 at Onslow Village Nursing Home. Of 215 domiciliary cases, 148 were attended by the Queen's Nurses, giving a percentage of 66, which is slightly higher than that of 1937. In all there were 258 domiciliary cases, 43 being attended by doctors working with outside maternity nurses. The five general Queen's nurses paid 1,493 visits to 168 children under five and 622 visits to 75 school children during 1938, for which payment was made by the Corporation. The under fives consisted of the following cases:—Measles 9, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 1, Whooping Cough 5, Infantile Diarrhoea 2, Pneumonia 4 and other diseases 147. The school children comprised cases of Measles 5, Whooping Cough 1, Pneumonia 3 and other diseases 66.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.—The attendances at all Clinics have markedly increased during the year and necessitated the holding of a second weekly session at Arundel House from September as numbers had got beyond the capacity of a weekly session. It will be noted that there are now 350 more infants under one year on clinic registers than in 1937 and attendances increased by 2,000. Interviews with the doctor increased by nearly 2,000 also and an average of 26 in place of 23 persons were seen by the doctor at each session. At Stoughton Clinic the average seen by the doctor per session was 32 which is far too high a number for satisfactory and adequate handling. This meant many disappointments for those unable to see the doctor and long delays for those who did. The Health Committee have given careful consideration to this problem and have realised that a further or third weekly session is required at Stoughton. In addition, numbers attending the Merrow Clinic continue to increase, attendances having gone up 100 and the number on register increasing from 43 to 70. This means that the one monthly attendance of the doctor at this Clinic is really insufficient and a bi-monthly attendance is de-

sirable. On going into the cost of the part-time service involved by the multiplication of Clinics the Committee considered that it would be economically desirable to replace the part-time medical officers by a full-time appointment. This Assistant Medical Officer of Health would also be available for other duties, such as School Medical work, and would not be limited to a definite two-hour Clinic session as is any part-time arrangement. This proposal was agreed to by the Council and is now under consideration by the Ministry of Health.

In July, owing to her being appointed full Honorary Obstetric and Gynaecological Surgeon at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Miss W. D. Grantham, M.B., was obliged to relinquish her Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics. Fortunately, she was still able to keep the Ante- and Post-Natal Clinics, thus preserving for the Guildford mothers her valuable expert services in her own special sphere. Her place at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic was filled by Mrs. Marian J. Cathie, M.D.

Clinics were as follows:—

STOUGHTON :

Tuesdays and Thursdays—Maternity and Child Welfare (Mrs. Doris Ball, M.B.)

Wednesday Afternoons—Ante-Natal.	} (Miss
Alternate Wednesday Mornings—Post Natal	
W. D. Grantham, M.B.)	

ARUNDEL HOUSE :

Tuesdays and Thursdays—Maternity and Child Welfare (Mrs. Marian J. Cathie, M.D.)

Toddlers' Clinic on Fridays alternately at Arundel House and Stoughton by the Medical Officer of Health.

Ante-Natal Clinic—During 1938, 244 mothers made 490 attendances. This gives a percentage of 40 which is a marked drop from the 52 per cent. of 1937. This drop is explained by two factors:—

- (1) The Ante-Natal Clinic now at the Warren Road Hospital for those who seek confinement there and at which 125 mothers made 835 attendances

out of 190 confinements of residents at the Warren Road Hospital.

- (2) The ever-increasing number of institutional confinements when other arrangements for Ante-Natal supervision are made by the mothers.

Excluding confinements at the Warren Road Hospital 70 per cent. of residents confined in Guildford attended the Municipal Ante-Natal Clinic.

At the Post-Natal Clinic 164 mothers made 180 attendances. This is an increase upon the 98 mothers of 1937 and is indicative of the value attached to this Clinic by them

In all, 408 mothers made 670 attendances at 44 Ante-Natal and 23 Post-Natal sessions. The Queen's Nurses brought their cases to these clinics and certain others were brought or sent by the midwives. At the Ante-Natal Clinic at the Queen's Nurses Home in Stoughton Road, 54 sessions were held at which 325 mothers made 1,416 attendances. Ninety-nine examinations were made and 1,303 urines examined. 481 mothers were taken to the Municipal Ante-Natal Clinic and 182 to the Municipal Post-Natal Clinic. This, of course, means that the 325 mothers were taken on more than one occasion. One mother was referred to Warren Road Hospital for small pelvis demanding Caesarian Section.

For following up their cases the Queen's Nurses paid 2,145 visits to the homes.

There were 586 live births to Guildford residents notified and 11 un-notified, making a total of 597 live births.

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.—The table sets out the work of the Clinics during 1938.

In all, 655 infants under twelve months were brought to these Clinics, of which 417 were born in 1938. This gives a percentage of 71 of the live births, an excellent figure and a very marked increase on the 62 per cent. of 1937. This increase to the figure of 1938 shows that the greater facilities offered were appreciated.

	Arundel House.	Stoughton.	Merrow.	Totals.
Number of Sessions—				
	59	95	22	176
Number on Register—				
Expectant Mothers	—	—	—	—
Children over 1 year	179	327	20	526
Children under 1 year	251	354	50	655
Totals	430	681	70	1181
Attendances—				
Expectant Mothers	—	—	5	5
Children over 1 year	1097	2944	258	4299
Children under 1 year	2177	3841	240	6258
Totals	3274	6785	498	10562
Average attendance per child	7.61	9.96	7.1	8.22
Average attendance per session	55.49	71.42	22.6	49.83
Interviews with Doctor	1699	2936	219	4844
Average per session ...	28.79	32.19	19.0	26.66
Numbers attending for first time—				
Children over 1 year	30	48	9	87
Children under 1 year	174	224	19	417
Expectant Mothers	—	—	5	5
Numbers from outside the Borough—				
Children over 1 year	7	19	5	31
Children under 1 year	6	19	—	25
Attendances	83	365	57	505

As regards the supply of free milk to necessitous mothers, further increase in expenditure under this head has taken place. This is due to two causes:—

- (1) The price of the Certified Milk which the Committee decided should be supplied.
- (2) The increased number of mothers and children under 5 to whom it was supplied and the increased time for which milk was supplied in each case.

In 1938, 91 mothers received a pint daily of fresh milk and 69 a pound of dried milk. The actual number of mothers supplied rose from 151 in 1937 to 160. Of those receiving fresh milk supply was made for 553 months as follows:—8 for 13 months, 18 for 12 months, 4 for 11 months, 3 for 10 months, 6 for 9 months, 5 for 8 months, 4 for 7 months, 4 for 6 months, 4 for 5 months, 9 for 4

months, 7 for 3 months, 7 for 2 months, 16 for 1 month, 2 for a fortnight and 2 for a week. In all 2,345½ gallons were supplied for 221 months. Of dried milk, 1,195 pounds were supplied as follows:—1 for 9 months, 6 for 8 months, 1 for 7 months, 6 for 6 months, 3 for 5 months, 8 for 4 months, 9 for 3 months, 10 for 2 months, 21 for 1 month, 2 for a fortnight and 1 for a week. In addition to certain cases where there were large families, two pints of milk were supplied and Virol (22 jars), Malt (105 jars), Cod-liver Oil (28 bottles) and Vitamin Syrup (9 ozs.) were given to such cases as the doctors recommended.

The following ladies very kindly gave their services at the Clinics during the year. Miss Gross remained as Hon. Secretary of the Stoke Road Clinic and took over from Miss Gates, whose valuable services to date have been highly appreciated, both the duties as organiser of the ladies and co-opted member of the Health Committee. The other vacancy on this Committee in November was filled by the appointment of Miss Finnimore. Miss Williamson still remained as Hon. Secretary at the North Road Clinic. Other ladies were the following:—At Arundel House Clinic: Miss Angus, Mrs. Burns, Miss Bullen, Mrs. Capewell, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Edgeley, Mrs. Gale, Mrs. Jones, Miss Jepson, Mrs. Kinggett, Miss Porter, Mrs. Stent and Mrs. West. At the North Road Clinic: Miss Allan, Miss Bullock, Miss Billingshurst, Mrs. Brewer, Miss Chaldecott, Miss Doe, Miss Davey, Miss Edge, Miss Edwin, Miss Hobbs, Mrs. Hardy, Miss de Jersey, Mrs. Leeks, Mrs. Pakenham, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Towser, Miss Veysey, Mrs. Whittington, Mrs. Winter, Miss Williamson, Miss Venables, Miss Woolley, Miss Brazaud, Miss Strachan. At Merrow Clinic: Mrs. Eustace, Mrs. Matson, Mrs. Preston (Hon. Secretary), Mrs. Percy, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Hampton, Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Ratten (jnr.), Mrs. Gilliat.

Toddlers' Clinic.—This Clinic, which is held weekly on Fridays alternately at either of the two Clinics, completed a full year of work in 1938. Thirty sessions were held and 271 children attended out of the 547 invited to attend. At Stoke Road 130 attended 14 sessions and at Stoughton 141 attended 16 sessions. These examinations are carried out at ages 2, 3 and 4. On the whole the children were found well nourished, in fact often overweight for their age, and defects were few, being practically limited to

dental caries for which they were referred to the Dental Clinic for treatment. It will be noted that in spite of a greater number of children being invited to attend and the fact that the Clinic was held on each possible Friday of the year the attendance was almost exactly the same as in 1937 when the Clinic had only been running for six months. It is not easy to get these children to attend this special Clinic when most of them are already attending the ordinary Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics. So that each toddler can get a thorough examination the Clinic will be carried on. It is to be hoped that attendances will improve. Again and again it happens that despite invitation very few children are brought and the session far from fully occupied. Orthopaedic cases are referred to the special Department at the Royal Surrey County Hospital and followed up by the Health Visitors.

Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Clinics, 1938.

Mr. Lewis held dental sessions alternately at Arudel House and Stoughton Clinics for the dental treatment of mothers and toddlers. He attended 88 mothers and 104 toddlers, as compared with 82 mothers and 83 toddlers in 1937 and 110 mothers and 95 toddlers in 1936. There is still a considerable amount of opposition to dental treatment for children under five years of age and although the children found at the Clinics and in the homes to require dental treatment are regularly referred, the response is not what it should be. The treatment given is shown below in tabular form.

JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1938.

MOTHERS.					CHILDREN.				
Cases	...	...	...	88	Cases	...	...	...	104
Attendances	...	...	...	443	Attendances	...	...	...	215
Extractions	...	...	...	973	Fillings in Temporary				
Local Anaesthetics	...	...	...	12	Teeth	...	...	...	31
N ² O	...	...	...	113	Temporary Teeth				
Fillings	...	...	...	31	extracted	...	...	...	307
Scalings	...	...	...	3	Local Anaesthetics	...	...	...	2
Impressions	...	...	...	102	General Anaesthetics	...	...	...	1
Bites	...	...	...	51	N ² O	...	...	...	105
Trials	...	...	...	53					
Dentures	...	...	...	98					
General Anaesthetics	...	...	...	1					

Tuberculosis Dispensary.—The County Tuberculosis Officer attends at the Surrey County Council Dispensary, 49 Farnham Road, on the 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays in each month at 10 a.m.; on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 5.30 p.m.; and on Fridays at 10 a.m. Practitioners can refer their suspicious cases to him at these times or can request him to visit the patient's home and there meet the private doctor.

Birth Control Clinic.—The Birth Control Clinic of the National Birth Control Association, held each Wednesday at Arundel House Municipal Clinic at 5.30 p.m., dealt with 124 women during 1938.

Venereal Diseases.—The County Council Clinic is held at the Royal Surrey County Hospital by one of the Assistant County Medical Officers who attends on Thursdays and Fridays from 5 till 7 p.m. to see males and on Mondays from 5 till 7 p.m. for females. This gives an additional session (Thursdays) to what have been provided in the past.

Air Raid Precautions Medical Services.

A considerable amount of work has been done on these special matters during the year and training in anti-gas and First Aid was intensively pursued, courses being arranged throughout the year. Particulars concerning the medical personnel recruited for Air Raid Precautions work are as follows:—754 were recruited, and of these, 286 completed full training in Anti-Gas and First Aid, 26 completed First Aid Training only and 116 Anti-Gas only, leaving 326 untrained. As some of the latter have not responded to repeated appeals to train it will be necessary to remove their names from the Register, in order to recruit keen people. At the time of the Crisis in September so far as one could see the Casualty Services were as ready as one could make them. Three First Aid Posts were earmarked and equipped with dressings, etc. These were the Stoughton Clinic, Merrowcroft Church Army Home, Epsom Road and the Congregational Hall, North Street. The two first were being staffed by British Red Cross Society Reservists and the last by St. John Ambulance Brigade Reservists. Nine First Aid Points were also fixed in various parts of the town so that no casualty should be too far from assistance of one kind or another. Our trouble was that we had no First Aid Parties, nobody having volunteered for this work. We should have had

to rely entirely on ambulances collecting the casualties direct. As a result of the experience thus gained certain alterations in arrangements have been made and when at the end of the year the Ministry of Health took over control of the Casualty Services from the Home Office, an entirely new view-point was attained which is at present receiving attention in 1939.

Notification of Births.—A further marked increase in births occurred in 1938. No less than 852 births were notified and in addition 14 were not notified. In 1937 there were 786 births. Of these 866 total births of 1938, 28 were stillbirths, leaving 838 live births, 444 males and 394 females. Of these, 586 were to residents, 563 live and 12 stillbirths with 11 not notified, totalling 586 resident births. 280 births occurred in Guildford to non-residents, 16 being stillbirths and 264 live births. Doctors notified 339, midwives 476 and both 37.

The figures given by the Registrar-General obtained by the addition of the births to Guildford residents in other districts are as follows:—597 live and 12 stillbirths, giving a birth rate of 14.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The still-birth rate per 1,000 total births is 19.7, or 0.30 per 1,000 estimated population, as compared with 0.6 for the country as a whole.

The number of births in institutions was again high, being 339 local and 280 county, as against 258 at home. Institutional births were distributed as follows:—Warren Road Hospital 284, of which 190 were residents; Queen's Nurses' Home, 119; Mount Alvernia Nursing Home, 184; Onslow Village Nursing Home, 5; Westfield Nursing Home, 17 and the Royal Surrey County Hospital 1. This gives a percentage of 56 of births to residents, or 70 of total births taking place in institutions. The Corporation endeavoured in January to enter into an agreement with the Surrey County Council for the reception of maternity cases at their Warren Road Hospital but the County Council were unable to agree as they had not sufficient accommodation. It is to be hoped that this matter will soon be satisfactorily settled as there is an increasing demand for institutional confinement and this has been endorsed by recent pronouncements of eminent obstetricians. Negotiations have been set on foot for a discussion on the subject and I trust that results will follow. **If an ex-**

pectant mother decides herself that she wishes her confinement to take place in an institution where she will receive day and night nursing as well as medical attention and where facilities for meeting any eventuality are available, then her decision should be respected. It is not right that she should be informed that she must be confined in her own home when she herself has decided otherwise. A very grave responsibility rests upon a third person making this decision should an obstetric emergency arise necessitating institutional treatment. Although ante-natal supervision can go a very long way towards the prevention of obstetric emergencies, no 100 per cent. guarantee can be given that none will arise. There is an interference with the liberty of the subject here which is not only wrong but is contrary to the best teaching on the matter. After years of health education which has included the advice that the best place for a confinement is an institution, it is not right that adequate facilities are not available. The matter is urgent and should be treated as such. Lack of maternity accommodation at the Warren Road Hospital has been known for some time and the need for further provision was indicated in January, 1937, and received mention in my Annual Report for that year. Ante-natal and puerperal fever cases are admitted to the Warren Road Hospital, but there is as yet no satisfactory provision at this hospital.

Maternal Mortality.—Only one death was ascribed to maternity causes in 1938. This was a woman of 41 years of age who died in the Warren Road Hospital of cerebral haemorrhage and eclampsia. This woman had only lived six weeks in Guildford before her death and nothing was known, therefore, of any ante-natal arrangements she may have made. She was admitted to the hospital on March 12th, was confined on the 23rd and died on April 10th. There was no history of toxic symptoms having appeared in any of her three previous pregnancies. On admission to hospital albumin was found in considerable amount, but toxic symptoms did not develop until March 20th. High blood pressure was found on admission. All possible was done, but a cerebral haemorrhage occurred and death supervened. The child died ten minutes after birth. It is quite possible that adequate ante-natal care would have prevented this mother's death.

Infant Feeding.—Of the 557 live births to Guildford residents in the town, 409 were breast fed wholly, 46 were wholly bottle fed and 34 were fed with breast and bottle. This gives the excellent percentage of 73 babies wholly breast fed. If those children who received breast and bottle are added the percentage is further raised to 79. Considering that this does not include births not visited by the Health Visitors owing to private arrangements having been made, I think the number of breast fed babies in Guildford is exceedingly satisfactory, and in fact indicates that very few babies are not naturally fed. Figures of the length of time breast feeding was persisted in are shown in tabular form below:—

INFANT FEEDING.											
Months ...	1	2	3	5	5	7	9	8	9	10	Total
Breast Fed	91	60	49	42	34	44	26	26	35	2	409
Bottle Fed	8	—	10	5	3	7	2	1	10	—	46
Breast and Bottle Fed	4	6	7	4	2	7	2	1	1	—	34

Hospital Provision.—This provision remains as before, two General and one Isolation Hospitals. Information concerning the work done by these hospitals during the year has been kindly supplied by the Secretary-Superintendent of the Royal Surrey County Hospital (Voluntary) and the Medical Superintendent of the Warren Road Hospital (Surrey County Council) as follows:—

Royal Surrey County Hospital.—Number of In-patients:

(a) General, 3,025, average 21 days.

(b) Private, 302.

Number of Out-patients: 14,748. Attendances, 43,522.

Number of Road Accident cases admitted as In-patients: 157; Deaths: 12.

Number of bed days represented by this stay in Hospital: 4,427 (average 22.2 days each).

Guildford Residents:—In-patients: 957.

Out-patients, 3,942.

Warren Road Hospital.—Total Admissions : 1,012.

Maternity, 284 (190 residents).

Number attending Ante-natal Clinic, 125.

Attendances at Ante-natal Clinic, 835.

Woodbridge Isolation Hospital.—The Annual Report of the Medical Officer, who is also your Medical Officer of Health, is as follows :—

ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITALS DURING 1938.

District	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Ery- sip- s	Dysen- tery	Meas.	Polio- myel- itis	C. S. M.	Prop: per 1,000 popn	Deaths.
Guildford M.B. ...	43	20	2	4	4	2	—	1.9	2
Godalming M.B.	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	.46	—
Guildford R.D. ...	32	12	—	—	—	—	4	1.3	4
Hambleton ..	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Woking U.D. ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Aldershot ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	137	81	35	2	4	9	2	4	6

The year 1938 had been the lowest as regards admissions since 1931 when there were 182 cases. Previous to that there were only 155 admissions in 1927. Cases on the whole were mild. It will be noted that more cases of a diverse nature have been admitted than is the usual custom.

Scarlet Fever.—This disease was exceedingly mild and did not occasion any epidemics in any part of the Hospital Board's area. There were no cross-infections and no operative treatment was called for in any case. The only complication of any clinical importance was a case of Scarlet Fever which arose in a woman after confinement. She subsequently developed Salpingitis which occasioned very high temperatures and eventually necessitated her removal to Warren Road Hospital after a very long illness.

Diphtheria.—There were only thirty-five cases of this disease during the year and no laryngeal cases which required tracheotomy occurred. Unfortunately, however, although the incidence of Diphtheria is very much lower, which is probably due to the considerable number of children who have been immunised in the Hospital Board's area, the disease is very much more severe in the cases which are attacked. There were four deaths from

Diphtheria, two from the Guildford Borough and two from the Guildford Rural District, all being cases who had been sent into hospital late in the disease and who only lived a short period, one only three hours, after admission. No treatment has yet been discovered which appears to be of value in saving these cases which are advanced in the disease before obtaining treatment.

Measles.—There were nine cases of Measles admitted, all of which were presumed to have some complication, as Measles uncomplicated it not admissible. Most of these cases, however, had Pneumonia, but from Aldershot was admitted a case with a diagnosis of acute Appendicitis with Measles. This diagnosis was not, however, confirmed after admission. The provision of accommodation for Measles-Pneumonia is of great value.

Dysentery.—Four cases of Sonne Dysentery were admitted, all being from the Warren Road Hospital and these required for a time a considerable amount of treatment. As two of these cases were advanced in age, nursing was not easy.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—Four cases were admitted with this diagnosis but in none of them was the diagnosis confirmed. One case was found to have Pneumococcal Meningitis from which the child unfortunately died. The disease is, of course, generally fatal. The other cases were found not to be so affected. One of them, however, died of Broncho-Pneumonia. All these cases came from the Guildford Rural District.

Erysipelas.—There were only two cases of this disease and both of them recovered perfectly satisfactorily.

Poliomyelitis.—Two cases of this disease were admitted but in only one was the diagnosis confirmed. This case was a woman of thirty-six years of age, an age at which the disease is very rarely found. The advance of the disease in her case was extremely rapid and the collapse of the muscles of the respiratory system necessitated her removal to Alton, where she was placed in a respirator. She unfortunately died three days later from a uterine haemorrhage.

Deaths.—There were six deaths during the year which have been previously described, four of which were due to Diphtheria, one to Pneumococcal Meningitis and one to Broncho-Pneumonia.

Diagnosis.—The number of cases sent in found not to be suffering from the disease for which they were admitted is almost exactly the same annually, despite the fall in the number of cases. The numbers were as follows:—

From Guildford M.B.—5 cases sent in as Diphtheria, 2 as Scarlet Fever, 1 as Poliomyelitis.

From Guildford R.D.—3 cases sent in as Diphtheria, 1 as Scarlet Fever.

From Godalming M.B.—1 case sent in as Diphtheria.

Population, 1938.—The figures for the admissions during the year under the heading proportion per 1,000 population, were worked out upon population figures as supplied by the Registrar-General for mid-1937. As the figure is not available for the part of Hambledon Rural District served by the Isolation Hospital, this figure cannot be included. For Aldershot, of course, no figure is given as only one case was admitted from that town. This also applies to Woking, only three cases being admitted from this district.

The following table shows the admissions during the past ten years:—

Year	Guildford M.B.	Godalming M.B.	Guildford R.D.	Hambledon R.D.	Total admis. to Hosp.
1929	208	31	112	80	505
1930	35	11	35	18	247
1931	44	17	21	42	182
1932	61	25	53	35	197
1933	90	21	79	41	265
1934	169	27	113	37	508
1935	197	20	79	59	419
1936	251	67	59	35	412
1937	133	22	26	4	202
1938	75	6	44	4	137
	1,263	247	621	355	3,174

F. A. BELAM,
Medical Superintendent.

Midwifery and Maternity Services.

As agreed with the Corporation, the Queen's Nursing Association maintained three midwives for district work in accordance with the arrangements made in pursuance of the Midwives' Act, 1936. These midwives attended 126 cases as such and 22 as maternity nurses during 1938. In addition, 12 miscarriages were attended by them. This meant that the three midwives were not needed and were superfluous. The expenses concerned with them had to be met and in consequence the Council have felt bound to refund to the Queen's Nursing Association £207, the amount of the deficit on the year's working. In order to prevent recurrence, the agreement has now been amended to provide for the employment of one midwife by the Association instead of three and to the payment by the Corporation of £1 per case in excess of 80 cases attended by the Association. The Association were also informed that the Corporation would be unable to defray any deficit which might arise in the future.

Thirty-nine midwives notified their intention to practice during 1938. Of these, 15 were Queen's midwives and 8 were private midwives nursing in the home. There are two others who work in private nursing homes in addition to the above. The remaining 9 are midwives employed at the Mount Alvernia Nursing Home who notified their intention to practice. Seven midwives employed by the Queen's Nurses left during the year.

345 births were attended by these nurses as midwives and 192 as maternity nurses. Medical Aid was summoned in 153 cases during 1938. 215 cases were attended in their own homes, and of these, 148 were attended by Queen's Nurses. At Mount Alvernia Nursing Home 81 cases were attended as midwives and 105 as maternity nurses by the nurses there.

The Inspector of Midwives paid 23 visits of inspection to the private midwives, and at each of 5 visits to the Queen's Nurses' Home inspected all the midwives there. In addition she made 5 inspections of the 6 midwives employed at the Mount Alvernia Nursing Home, and paid 3 special visits to inspect new midwives. Of new midwives there were 2 at the Queen's Nurses' Home, and at Mount Alvernia there were 3 during 1938.

Analysis of Medical Aid Forms received from the midwives shows that 39 were received from the Queen's Nurses' Jarvis Maternity Home, of which 6 were on account of non-residents. Five of these paid their own fees and 28 of the residents paid theirs. From Mount Alvernia 38 forms were received, of which 14 persons were residents who paid their own fees, and 11 non-residents, of whom 9 paid their own fees. The Queen's Nurses sent in 61 medical aid forms from the district on behalf of 56 residents, and of these 6 paid their own fees.

For the financial year ended March 31st, 1938, £113 17s. was expended by the Council in payment of doctors summoned in medical aid of midwives, and of this sum £28 19s. 3d. was recovered from the patients. For the financial year ended March 31st, 1939, £70 14s. 6d. was expended of which £33 5s. 7d. was recovered.

Health Visiting.—Good work was done by the four Health Visitors during 1938. They made 3,143 visits to infants, 4,695 to toddlers as well as 579 primary birth visits, 7 visits to still-births, 49 primary visits to toddlers, 73 antenatal visits and 13 post-natal. Special visits paid were 95 to whooping cough cases with 23 re-visits, 49 to chickenpox, 44 to measles, 2 to mumps, 142 to scarlet fever contacts and 23 to diphtheria contacts. Under the Infant Life Protection Act, 122 visits were paid to foster-children. Of these children there were 15 on register at the end of 1938, and 13 foster-mothers. When 1,776 visits as school nurses and 86 to the schools are added to the above, the district work of the nurses is clearly appreciated. Every endeavour is made to visit each baby under twelve months monthly and every child between one and five years quarterly. This ideal is not always attained, but it is kept as a goal to be attained as far as possible. Clinic attendance, of course, occupies a considerable part of the time of the nurses.

Supervision of Nursing Homes.—There are still six registered nursing homes in Guildford, offering 63 beds and 2 cots. Of these, 37 beds are for maternity cases and of these maternity beds, 10 are alternatively available for medical cases. There are 26 beds for medical or surgical cases. The Jarvis Maternity Home of the Queen's District Nursing Association is solely for maternity cases. Westfield and Onslow Village Nursing Home are Maternity

Homes which will also take chronic medical cases. At Redbraes and The Croft Nursing Homes only medical and surgical cases are taken and both have well-equipped operating theatres. At the Mount Alvernia Nursing Home, Harvey Road, provision is made for every type of case, the surgical section being equipped with a most up-to-date specially built operating theatre with shadeless lamp, anaesthetic room, etc., medical wards separate and an entirely separate maternity block with isolation ward. The accommodation offered by each Nursing Home is as follows:—

Jarvis Maternity Home of				
The Queen's Nurses	...	Maternity beds	...	10
Redbraes, London Road	...	Medical and Surgical beds	...	10
Croft House, Epsom Road		Medical and Surgical beds	...	7
Mount Alvernia, Harvey Rd.		Medical and Surgical beds	...	9
		Medical and Surgical cots	...	2
		Maternity beds	...	16
		Isolation	...	1
Westfield, Epsom Road	...	Maternity or Medical beds	...	7
Onslow Village Nursing Home	... ..	Maternity or Medical beds	...	3

Inspection of these Homes is carried out annually, when the whole Home is inspected, records checked, cards seen, staff checked and all conditions of decoration, efficiency of working are gone into. Re-visits and consultations with the Matrons are carried out at any time during the year should any special circumstances arise, such as a maternity case becoming infected or showing a rise of temperature. The Matrons never hesitate to consult the Medical Officer of Health on any point of difficulty and the most complete harmony exists between the Health Department and the Homes. The Matrons well know that they can look for any help and assistance with advice they may need, but that they must maintain their Home at a state of complete efficiency. This, I know, they con-

scientifically do and I am thoroughly satisfied with all the registered Guildford Nursing Homes, and I have no hesitation in placing confidence in their efficiency.

With regard to possible unregistered Homes, these are discovered at times by advertisements in the local press, etc., and steps are taken to deal with them adequately.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water.—As the water supply of Guildford was described in detail in my report for 1937, there is no need for me to make any comment this year except to note that during the year the chlorination plant was installed at all pumping stations. The whole of the water supply is now chlorinated. In addition, automatic recorders were also provided so that the amount of chlorine added was always capable of check by reference to the charts kept by the machine. This ensures adequate chlorination and that should any sudden pollution arise it will be dealt with. Samples have been taken monthly and have been found uniformly satisfactory just as have all samples taken during the past twelve years prior to chlorination. Reports of analysis are summarised as follows:—

Bacteriological Counts:—

Millmead Borehole, 1 days' incubation :

1, 0, 3, 1, 6, 1, 3, 0, 2, 1, 1, 1, 0.

2 days' incubation :

2, 0, 4, 1, 9, 2, 5, 1, 3, 1, 1, 1, 2.

3 days' incubation :

3, 12, 13, 48, 12, 5, 9, 8, 5, 3, 3, 2, 9.

Joseph's Road Boreholes : 1 days' incubation :

1, 1, 0, 2, 5, 2, 3, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0.

2 days' incubation :

3, 2, 0, 2, 5, 3, 4, 2, 0, 2, 1, 1.

3 days' incubation :

3, 17, 1, 3, 8, 3, 7, 7, 5, 3, 1, 1.

Private house tap: 1 days' incubation:

1, 3, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 12, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0.

2 days' incubation:

1, 4, 0, 1, 3, 1, 0, 2, 1, 3, 27, 1, 0, 4, 10, 0.

3 days' incubation:

48, 540, 9, 9, 15, 2, 6, 4, 4, 3, 35, 2, 4, 5, 1, 3.

Bacillus Coli absent in all.

Chemical Analysis.—Results in parts per 100,000 from the five samples taken from domestic supplies at the house-taps are as follows:—

Appearance: Clear and bright.

Colour: Normal.

Odour; None.

Reaction pH.: Neutral, 6.8, 7.4, 7.4, 7.2, 7.3

Electrical Conductivity at 20° C.: 280, 435, 435, 450, 450

Total Solids at 180° C.: 18.5, 29.0, 29.0, 30.0, 30.0

Chlorine in Chlorides: 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.8, 1.9

Nitrogen in Nitrates: 0.24, 0.32, 0.32, 0.44, 0.42

Nitrates: Absent.

Hardness, Permanent: 7.0, 5.0, 5.0, 6.0, 9.0

Temporary: 5.0, 16.0, 16.0, 17.0, 17.0

Total: 12.0, 21.0, 21.0, 23.0, 26.0

Metals: Absent (1) Iron: 0.005, 0.005, 0.005, 0.003

Free Ammonia: 0.0000

Albuminoid Ammonia: 0.0015, 0.0008, 0.00012, 0.0000 (2).

Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F.: 0.020, 0.010, 0.010, 0.010, 0.005

Drainage and Sewerage.—As regards the cesspools, nothing further was done in 1938, except that plans for the sewerage scheme were pressed on and a Ministry of Health Enquiry was held early in 1939. This dealt with sewerage schemes for the Worplesdon end of the town and also Burpham. In due course sewers will be laid for these as for the other areas of the Borough requiring this provision.

Closet Accommodation.—Owing to the continued development of housing estates in different parts of the Borough on cesspool drainage, the position as to cesspools becomes worse annually. In 1932 before the extension of the Borough there were only 27 cesspools and 13 pail closets. The extension of the Borough on April 1st, 1933, brought 1,149 houses into the Borough and of these 914 were on cesspools and 235 on pail closets. A sewerage scheme for certain parts of Merrow and Worplesdon was immediately put in hand and during 1933 and 1934, 280 cesspools were abolished. This left at the end of 1934, 758 houses on cesspools and 158 with pail closets. In 1935, although 87 houses were put on main drainage, still 604 houses on cesspools and 158 with pail closets remained. In 1936, 420 houses were on cesspools. Building increased this figure to 485 in 1937 and at the end of 1938 there were 568 cesspools distributed as under:—

Burpham 248 (219).

Merrow 133 (122).

Rydes Hill and Worplesdon 137 (94).

St. Martha's and Warwick's Bench 42 (42).

Miscellaneous 8 (8).

The figures in brackets are those of last year.

It is something gratifying to note that still we have not the same number of cesspools that we took into the Borough, but they are accumulating and the cost of their emptying is high. Emptying is now done at any time on request to avoid nuisance, but the latent danger of cesspool drainage with well water supply indicates the desirability of conversion to water carriage as rapidly as possible.

The position as to pail closets is the same as in 1937. There are 155 of them situated at Merrow and Burpham 130, Worplesdon 12, Artington 13 and Send 3. These are situated in places where at present sewerage is not possible, being at outlying cottages for the most part.

Swimming Baths.—The water at the Castle Street Baths and the open-air pool was analysed several times during the bathing season and found **uniformly satisfactory**.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

To the Mayor and Corporation of the Borough of Guildford.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
GUILDFORD.

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my twenty-first Annual Report on the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspection Staff during the year 1938.

Last year the total number of inspections made was 9,587, which included 1,165 inspections of premises in connection with complaints, infectious diseases, etc., and in addition 581 houses-to-house inspections were made under the Housing Act, 1,515 inspections were made at the slaughterhouses for the purpose of meat inspection and 528 inspections of food shops, butchers' shops, cowsheds and dairies and bakehouses were carried out. In order to ascertain whether notices had been complied with and also in connection with appointments with builders and owners and inspection of work in progress 4,487 visits were made.

Under the new Factories Act, which came into force on the 1st July, 1938, a new register is being compiled which necessitated 278 visits to factories and several interviews with H.M. Inspector of Factories.

Details of the inspections, notices served and action taken are set out in tabulated form as follows:—

SUMMARY OF ROUTINE AND OTHER SANITARY WORK CARRIED OUT.

Ordinary inspections (including complaints, infectious diseases, etc.)	...	...	...	1,165
House to house inspection	...	...	...	581
Inspection of work in progress	...	...	...	468
Appointments and advisory visits	...	...	...	361
House and premises re-inspected	...	...	...	3,658

Inspections of Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	1,515
„ Foodshops	...	...	...	152
„ Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	142
„ Kitchens	...	...	...	43
„ Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	150
„ Bakehouses	...	...	...	84
„ Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	26
„ Outworkers' Premises	...	...	...	9
„ Factories	...	...	...	278
„ Offices	...	...	...	23
„ Stables	...	...	...	21
„ Markets	...	...	...	156
„ Offensive Trades	...	...	...	26
„ Rat-infested Premises	...	...	...	90
„ Places of Amusement	...	...	...	3
„ Urinals	...	...	...	22
„ Carriers' Vans, stalls and others	...	...	...	195
„ Caravans	...	...	...	7
„ Cesspools	...	...	...	64
„ Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	29
„ Piggeries	...	...	...	11
„ Dustbins	...	...	...	39
„ Rivers Pollution	...	...	...	2
„ Shops Act	...	...	...	14
„ Canal Boats	...	...	...	1
„ Rent Books	...	...	...	246
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	6
Total Number of Inspections				9,587

COMPLAINTS.

Animals kept as to be a Nuisance	...	...	...	9
Accumulations of refuse, manure, etc.	...	...	...	7
Drains out of repair or stopped	...	...	...	27
Dirty condition of houses	...	...	...	2
Damp condition, defective roofs, gutters, etc.	...	...	...	28
Dilapidation in houses	...	...	...	47
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	4
Overcrowding	...	...	...	6
Rat-infested premises	...	...	...	23
Water Closets out of repair, etc.	...	...	...	7
Dustbins defective or insufficient	...	...	...	37
Verminous rooms or premises	...	...	...	14
Nuisance from Cesspools	...	...	...	7

Mosquitoes	...	...	...	...	...	3
Alleged smells	...	...	...	...	...	27
Nuisances from ditches, watercourses, etc.	...					5
Other complaints	...	...	...	...	...	36
Total						289

NOTICES SERVED.

Statutory Notices Served :—

(a) Under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 50, Requirements with regard to a cesspool	...	23
(b) Under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75, to provide a covered dustbin	... ..	2
(c) Under the Housing Act, 1936, Section 9, to execute works to render house fit	... ..	23
(d) Under the Guildford Corporation Act, Section 100, to unstop drains	... ..	16
(e) Under the Guildford Corporation Act, Section 101, to repair drain	... ..	3
Total		67

Informal Notices Served	... ..	838
Letters written in reference to Notices	... ..	425
Letters regarding miscellaneous matters	... ..	172

RESULT OF THE SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Statutory Notices complied with	... ..	34
Informal Notices complied with (including verbal notices)	... ..	733

Of this number, 270 notices were served before 31st December, 1937. The remaining outstanding notices are being dealt with.

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER SANITARY NOTICES, ETC.

Drainage.

Defective drains repaired	...	...	...	...	5
Defective drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	1
Stopped drains cleared (soil)	...	...	...	...	36
Stopped drains cleared (surface water)	...	...	...	...	20
New ventilating shafts and soil pipes provided or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	12
Defective soil or ventilating shafts repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Manhole and inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	...	13
Manhole and inspection chamber covers provided	...	...	...	...	13
Drains tested with smoke	...	...	...	...	9
Drains tested chemically	...	...	...	...	1
Drains tested with water	...	...	...	...	8
Stoneware gullies provided	...	...	...	...	3
Iron drains laid, 4in.	...	...	...	feet	18
Stoneware drains laid, 4in.	...	...	...	feet	677
Fresh air inlets provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	13
Cesspools made watertight	...	...	...	...	7
Cesspools abolished	...	...	...	...	6
Cesspools provided	...	...	...	...	2
Premises connected to public sewer	...	...	...	...	4

Water Closets.

Additional water closets provided	...	...	...	...	17
New pans provided	...	...	...	...	50
Water closets unstopped, cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	14
New flushing cisterns provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	39
New seats provided	...	...	...	...	55
Wooden enclosures removed	...	...	...	...	27
Other repairs	...	...	...	...	2

Sanitary Fittings, Sinks, Baths, etc.

New glazed sinks provided	...	...	...	...	49
Waste pipes repaired, trapped or unstopped	...	...	...	...	33

Urinals cleaned or repaired	...	...	...	5
Sink channels provided or repaired	...	...	...	41
Strainers provided to sink gullies	...	...	...	1
Lavatory basins provided	...	...	...	2

Dilapidations.

House roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	113
Eaves, gutters, rainwater pipes, etc., repaired	...	...	...	...	104
Defective ceilings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	69
Defective internal walls repaired	...	...	...	...	135
Defective floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	143
Defective windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	151
Stoves or coppers renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	192
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	64
Rooms cleansed, re-distempered or re-papered	...	...	...	...	681
Yards paving repaired	...	...	...	...	99
Sashcords renewed	...	...	...	...	160
External walls repaired	...	...	...	...	18
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	23
Other repairs	...	...	...	...	80
Reveals re-pointed	...	...	...	...	29

House Refuse.

Brick ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	2
New dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	126

Dampness of Walls.

External walls rendered with cement	...	...	...	...	13
External walls coated with solution outside	...	...	...	...	2
Walls internally rendered with waterproof cement	...	...	...	...	61
Repairs carried out to eaves gutters, etc. (excluding those under dilapidations)	...	...	...	...	30
Walls pointed	...	...	...	...	62
Damp-proof courses provided	...	...	...	...	19
Window sills repaired	...	...	...	...	35
Miscellaneous remedies	...	...	...	...	197

Miscellaneous.

Ventilation under floors provided	4
Permanent means of ventilation provided to rooms	126
Permanent means of light provided to rooms ...	42
Accumulation of refuse, manure, etc., removed ...	13
Handrails provided	81
Foodstores provided	6
Verminous rooms cleansed	70
Rat-infested premises cleared	21
Water supplies provided or repaired	5
Number of rooms disinfected	191
Enquiries into infectious disease	87
Dairies limewashed	1
Cowsheds limewashed	4
Slaughterhouses limewashed	32
Bakehouses limewashed	18
Light and ventilation provided to cowsheds ...	1
Drainage and paving provided to cowsheds ...	2
Repairs to cowsheds	2
Water samples taken	46
Nuisances from animals abated	3
Other defects remedied	20

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Several casual observations of the few chimneys belonging to industrial premises have been made during the year and in only six instances was it necessary to make detailed half-hourly observations. Four complaints were investigated during the year. Two of these smoke nuisances were found to be due to unsuitable fuel, another was from a domestic chimney and did not call for action, and the remaining one from a new boiler plant that was not in proper working action.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 18 offensive trades on the Register, including 9 Fried Fish Shops, 1 Rag and Bone Dealer and 8 various trades carried on at the By-products Factory in Walnut Tree Close.

Two changes of occupier took place in fried fish shops and one shop was re-opened after being vacated for a short time.

One application for permission to establish a fried fish shop was referred to the Town Planning Committee for consideration.

No complaints were received during the year and it was found from the 26 visits made that the Byelaws, on the whole, were well observed.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Inspections under the above Act are made by the Shops Act Inspector, who reports any contraventions regarding the health and comfort of the workers employed in the shops to this Department.

Improvements continue to be made in shops, especially as regards the provision of heating arrangements. Some form of heating was provided at 11 shops and sanitary accommodation and washing facilities at 2 other shops where none previously existed. Other minor improvements were also effected. A standard temperature of 55 degrees Farh. was adopted during the year for ordinary shops and in the case of open-fronted shops where it would be difficult to maintain the temperature, a separate room to be available heated to this temperature, to which the assistant may retire.

OFFICES.

A commencement has been made with the inspection of offices in the district. It is estimated that there are some 200 offices to be inspected. Under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, an office now comes under the definition of "workplace" and it is now necessary to ascertain that sanitary conveniences are provided in sufficient numbers and separately for the different sexes, adequate ventilation, and the premises maintained in a cleanly state, also the abatement of overcrowding.

CAMP SITES.

Four sites in the Borough were used for camping during the year. Three of the sites were used for single caravans only, two of the sites forming part of the gardens attached to dwelling-houses. The remaining site consists of a meadow near a farm-house used by two caravans and sometimes by occasional motor-trailer caravans week-ends.

DISINFESTATION.

The same procedure is followed as set out in last year's report, with the co-operation of landlords and tenants.

In the rooms of badly infested houses, the wallpaper is stripped off the walls and the woodwork removed. The backs of the woodwork, viz., skirtings, etc., are flared with a painter's lamp, as well as all cracks and crevices. Before re-fixing, all surfaces are sprayed with insecticide and the back of the woodwork coated with creosote.

If such drastic treatment is not considered necessary, the rooms are sprayed with Solitox insecticide, and instructions given to the occupier to repeat the process at intervals.

In some cases fumigation is carried out by means of " Cimex " fumigation blocks.

Eleven Council houses and eighteen other houses were found to be infested, and all disinfested.

The belongings of tenants are inspected before removal to Council Houses and if necessary disinfested.

Advice is given to occupiers to prevent infestation, and insecticide supplied free of charge.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

During the year 581 inspections were made under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925, in the following roads :—

Stoughton Road	...	...	41
Barrack Road	...	...	1
Addison Road	...	...	113
Denzil Road	...	...	82
Woodbridge Road	...	...	5
Leapale Road	...	...	15
Woking Road	...	...	50
High Path Road	...	...	89
Percy Road	...	...	27
South Road	...	...	31
Baden Road	...	...	24
Joseph's Road	...	...	52
Springfield Road	...	...	51

The statistics for the year on housing are continued in the Medical Officer of Health's Report.

In addition to the inspection of houses for insanitary conditions the Housing Act also requires an owner of a working-class house to insert in the rent book certain particulars, including the permitted number of the occupants for the house. Rent books are examined at the same time as the inspection is made and the owner notified if the information is missing.

246 additional houses were also visited for this purpose. By this means overcrowding is prevented and abated when discovered.

Up to the end of December, 1938, 2,675 certificates of permitted numbers had been issued to owners.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two registered common lodging houses in the Borough, accommodating 80 lodgers.

This is an additional common lodging house over the previous year. The newly registered premises were previously carried on as lodging house, but, being on licensed premises was exempt from registration up to the passing of the Public Health Act, 1936. Registration was effected under the provisions of the latter Act after improvements had been made in the sanitary and washing accommodation, means of escape from fire, etc.

No notification of infectious disease was received from either house during the year.

Report on the Administration of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, and the Factories Act, 1937.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises.	Inspection.	Number of Written Notices.	Occup. Pros.
Factories with mechanical power ...	155	5	Nil
Factories without mechanical power	122	4	Nil
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises).	1	Nil	Nil
Total	278	9	Nil

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Ref'd to H.M. Inspector	No. of defects in resp. of which prosec were Inst'd
	Found	R'died			
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	6	6	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S. 2) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ...	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)—					
Insufficient ...	3	3	—	Nil	Nil
Unsuitable or defective ...	4	3	—	Nil	Nil
Not separate for sexes ...	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	Nil
Ventilated lobbies required	9	1	—	Nil	Nil
Other offences ...	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)					
Total ...	33	13	Nil	Nil	Nil

The new Factories Act, 1937, came into force on the 1st July, 1938. The old distinction between a factory and a workshop is abolished, all such premises being termed factories. Factories are of two kinds, those with and those without motive power. Factories with motive power are subject to inspection by H.M. Inspector of Factories for all purposes except sanitary accommodation and means of fire escape. Factories without motive power, formerly termed workshops, are under the jurisdiction of Local Authorities.

A new Register of Factories is being compiled in conjunction with H.M. Inspector of Factories with a view to prevention of overlapping in carrying out the duties under the Act.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

There were 5 applications for registration for the sale of milk during the year. One of these was from a cow-keeper and wholesale purveyor taking over previously registered premises; another a change of proprietorship of a dairy, one to sell milk at a shop in sealed bottles only, and two from purveyors of milk outside the district.

Three cowsheds were removed from the register.

One hundred and fifty visits were made to the farms and dairy premises and improvements in methods and equipment effected where necessary.

Nearly all the milk retailed in the district is delivered in bottles.

The following table shows the number of purveyors and premises on the register at the end of the year:—

Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	...	13
Rental Purveyors with registered premises in the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	17
Retail purveyors with registered premises outside the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	14
Shops dealing with bottled milk only	...	...	...	...	...	20
Total :						64

Eleven of the cowkeepers hold Accredited Milk Licences from the Surrey County Council.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Of the 72 samples taken for bacteriological examination and submitted to the Royal Surrey County Hospital Laboratories for examination only three were below the standard of Accredited Milk. The “plate count” bacteriological test was continued as it affords comparison with the various milks taken. Also farmers and dairymen are more interested when they receive a copy of the report which is always sent to them.

The following tables give the results of the examinations :—

				Number of samples.		Total.
				Winter (Oct. to March).	Summer (April to Sept)	
Bacteria not exceeding 5,000 per c.c.				19	3	22
Bacteria exceeding 5,000 but less						
than 10,000	...	...	...	11	11	22
Bacteria exceeding 10,000, but less						
than 30,000	...	...	...	10	8	18
Bacteria exceeding 30,000 but less						
than 50,000	...	...	...	2	2	4
Bacteria exceeding 50,000, but less						
than 200,000	...	...	...	3	0	3
Bacteria exceeding 200,000				...	0	3
				—	—	—
				48	24	72
				—	—	—
Bacillus Coli—						
Not present				...	...	...
				39	19	58
Positive in 1/10th				...	...	...
				7	5	12
,, , 1/100th				...	...	...
				1	0	1
,, , 1/1,000th				...	...	...
				1	0	1
				—	—	—
				48	24	72
				—	—	—

The following examinations were also carried out :—

Biological	...	...	...	81
Methylene Blue Test	...	...	...	65
Coliform Test	...	...	...	33
Phosphatase Test	...	...	...	9

The above includes samples taken of the milk supplied to the schools and to nursing mothers.

One sample was found on biological examination to be infected with the tubercle bacillus. The County Council were notified and an examination of the herd of cows was made by their Veterinary Inspector.

Sixteen samples of ice-cream, one sample of synthetic cream, one sample of margarine and two samples of ice-cream powder were also taken.

GRADED MILKS.

Licences were granted by the Council under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, as follows :—

Dealers' Licences : "Tuberculin Tested" Milk	...	...	...	6
" " "Pasteurised" Milk	...	...	...	2
" " "Accredited" Milk	...	...	...	2
Licence for Pasteurising Milk	...	...	...	2
Supplementary Licence to sell "Tuberculin Tested"				
Milk	...	...	...	1

Nine samples of "Pasteurised," six samples of "Accredited" and three samples of "Tuberculin Tested" Milk were taken for examination, and all came up to the prescribed standards.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

There has been no change in the number of slaughterhouses on the Register during the year, the number remaining the same as last year, viz., six registered slaughterhouses and two licenced slaughterhouses. The slaughterhouses are generally well managed and kept in a cleanly condition, the byelaws on the whole, being well observed. The inspection of the meat necessitated 1,513 visits being made to the slaughterhouses during the late afternoon and evening.

The position as to slaughterhouses will be altered by the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, when all will become licensed and registration ceases. Unsatisfactory conditions, positions, etc. will demand temporary licensing to be revoked when a public abattoir is available.

The following table shows the number of carcasses inspected and the carcasses, offals, etc., which were surrendered and destroyed in consequence of inspection :—

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1815	70	724	9,917	5,787
Number Inspected	1815	70	724	9,917	5,787
All Diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	4	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	49	—	—	1	108
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	2.7	0.0	.55	.001	1.8
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcasses					
condemned	5	1	—	—	12
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	167	33	—	—	184
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis	9.47	48.57	0.00	0.00	3.34

In addition 78 pigs, 2 sheep and 25 calves, which were killed outside the Borough, were inspected at the whole-sale meat stores.

There is no systematic ante-mortem examination of animals carried out at the slaughterhouses, apart from the inspection made at the local cattle market which is under the supervision of the Veterinary Inspector.

The quality of the meat slaughtered in the Borough is still of the high standard of previous years.

The Cattle Market Insurance Fund still functions satisfactorily and is of great value to the butcher who, through no fault of his own, finds that his beast or pig purchased only a few hours earlier, is condemned. Only animals of approved standards are covered.

There is no meat marketing scheme under part III. of the Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, in operation in the Borough. This can only be exercised when the Public Abattoir, that the Corporation have decided to erect, comes into being.

OTHER FOODS.

All premises where food is sold or prepared for sale are visited periodically and the number of visits made during the year are classified in the Summary of Routine Work carried out.

Markets, stalls and vehicles have also been kept under observation.

The following is a list of the food condemned as diseased or unsound and unfit for human consumption:—

BEEF—

5 Carcases (with offals)	...	Generalised Tuberculosis
68 Heads and tongues	... ..	Localised Tuberculosis
1 Head and tongue	... ..	Abscess
5 Heads and tongues	... ..	Actinomycosis
7 Forequarters	... ..	Localised Tuberculosis
2 Thin Flanks	... ..	" "
2 Clod and sticking	... ..	" "
1 Chine	... ..	" "
3 Brisket	... ..	" "
1 Skirting	... ..	" "
1 Skirting	... ..	Inflammation
1 Buttock	... ..	Bone Taint
105½ lbs. Beef	... ..	Calloused
231 lbs. Beef	... ..	Unsound
106 lbs. Beef	... ..	Bone Taint
64 lbs. Beef	... ..	Bruised
34 lbs. Kidney Knob	... ..	Unsound
20 lbs. Kidneys	... ..	"
2 lbs. Tripe	... ..	"

COWS—

1 Carcase (with offal)	... ..	Generalised Tuberculosis
1 Head and tongue	... ..	Localised Tuberculosis

PORK—

12 Carcases (with offals)	...	Generalised Tuberculosis
1 Carcase (with offal)	... ..	Oedema
176 Heads and tongues	... ..	Localised Tuberculosis
7 Collars	... ..	" "
9 Fore parts	... ..	" "
1 Belly piece	... ..	" "

MUTTON—

2 Fore parts	...	...	...	...	Pleurisy
4 Tins Lambs livers	...	...	...	...	Unsound

VEAL—

1 Carcase (with offal)	...	...	...	...	Peritonitis
1 Carcase (with offal)	...	...	...	...	Extensive Bruising
1 Carcase (with offal)	...	...	...	...	Immaturity
2 Hindquarters	...	...	...	...	Unsound
2 Hindquarters	...	...	...	...	Bone Taint

POULTRY, Etc.—

7 Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	Unsound
7 Turkeys	...	...	...	...	...	„
1 Chicken	...	...	...	...	...	„

FISH—

124 lbs. Herrings	...	...	...	...	Unsound
23 stone Wet Fish Fillets	...	...	...	...	„
2 Stone Cured Fillets	...	...	...	...	„
2 Tins Prawns	...	...	...	...	„
1 Bag Shrimps	...	...	...	...	„
6 Boxes Kippers	...	...	...	...	„

MISCELLANEOUS—

130 lbs. Grapes	...	...	...	...	Unsound
1 Case Comice Pears	...	...	...	...	„
2 10-lb. Tins Appricot Pulp	...	...	...	...	„
15 Sacks Cauliflowers	...	...	...	...	„
541 Eggs	...	...	...	...	„

1,052 livers, lungs, and other internal organs of animals which were, on examination, found to be diseased or unsound were surrendered and destroyed.

The total weight of the food destroyed during the year was 6 tons 13 cwts. 3 qrs. 3 stone 1 lb.

Meat and other food condemned as unfit for food is destroyed at the local By-Products Factory or the Refuse Destructor. 109 certificates were issued to butchers, fish-

mongers, etc., at their request, certifying that certain meat, etc., had been inspected and found to be unfit for food and destroyed.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

National Rat Week was held in November.

The usual propaganda work was carried out in the Borough during that week, *viz.*, the showing of lantern slides at the cinemas, circular letters to the various traders, etc., and notices in the local Press.

Ninety visits were made to rat-infested premises and advice was given on the measures necessary for the extermination of the pest.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

Any rag flock used in the district for repair work is brought with a guarantee that it complies with the Acts.

It was not necessary, therefore, to take any samples.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. G. ENGLAND, M.R.SAN.I.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Housing.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	711
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	711
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	581
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	618
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	6
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	508

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year Without Service of Formal Notices.

Numbers of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	287
---	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs ...	24
2. Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices :—	
(a) By Owners	31
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
--	-----

2. Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices :
- | | |
|---|-----|
| (a) By Owners | Nil |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | Nil |

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | Nil |
| 2. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 2 |

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil |
| 2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | Nil |

4.—Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.

- A.—1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of year 32
- | | |
|---|-----|
| 2. Number of families dwelling therein | 33 |
| 3. Number of persons dwelling therein | 221 |

- B.—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year Nil

- C.—1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 25
- | | |
|--|-----|
| 2. Number of persons concerned in such cases | 169 |
|--|-----|

How abatement was effected :—

- | | |
|---|----|
| By families voluntarily moving to other houses or leaving the Town | 13 |
| By removal of lodgers or reduction of family | 10 |
| By offer of Council house | 2 |

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Adulteration.—The report of Mr. H. Holroyd the Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, is as follows :—

118 samples were taken during the year. All these were found genuine on analysis with the exception of one sample of butter, 2 samples of milk, one sample of shredded beef suet and two samples sausages :—

FORMAL					INFORMAL				
Arrowroot	...	...	...	2	Bacon	...	...	...	1
Brown Bread	...	...	...	1	Brandy	...	...	...	1
Butter	...	...	...	7	Butter	...	...	...	5
Cheese	...	...	...	1	Chocolate (drinking)	...	...	...	1
Chocolate Almonds	...	...	...	1	Coffee	...	...	...	1
Chocolate Brazils	...	...	...	1	Cocoa	...	...	...	1
Chocolate Dates	...	...	...	1	Curry Powder	...	...	...	1
Cocoa	...	...	...	2	Fruit Chutney	...	...	...	1
Coffee	...	...	...	3	Genoa Cake	...	...	...	1
Currants	...	...	...	1	Gin	...	...	...	1
Epsom Salts	...	...	...	1	Raspberries	...	...	...	1
Fish Cake	...	...	...	1	Rum	...	...	...	1
Fruit Salad	...	...	...	2	Sausage	...	...	...	1
Glace Cherries	...	...	...	2	Shredded Beef Suet	...	...	...	2
Ground Almonds	...	...	...	2	Strawberry Jam	...	...	...	1
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	1	Milk (evaporated)	...	...	...	1
Icing Sugar	...	...	...	2	Tea	...	...	...	1
Lard	...	...	...	1					
Lemonade Powder	...	...	...	1					
Lemon Squash	...	...	...	2					
Liquorice Powder	...	...	...	1					
Milk	...	...	...	41					
Milk (Sterilised)	...	...	...	1					
Pea Flour	...	...	...	1					
Preserved Ginger	...	...	...	1					
Raisins	...	...	...	1					
Raspberry Jam	...	...	...	2					
Rice	...	...	...	2					
Sausage	...	...	...	2					
Sausage (Preserved)	...	...	...	1					
Shredded Beef Suet	...	...	...	2					
Sultanas	...	...	...	1					
Tea	...	...	...	3					
White paper	...	...	...	2					
				96					22

These samples were analysed by Mr. Edward Hinks, B.Sc., F.I.C., of 16 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1., the Borough Analyst.

Prevalance of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

The notifications for 1938 of infectious disease were extremely few. No disease caused any trouble at all during the year.

Scarlet Fever.—There were only 59 cases of this disease notified. Of these, 12 were nursed at home, 1 at Warren Road Hospital, 2 were military cases and one was found not to be suffering from the disease. This number is only just over half the notifications of last year. Monthly notifications were:—6, 5, 11, 6, 6, 1, 3, 0, 12, 2, 3, 4, showing good spacing of the cases throughout the year. Of the cases, 34 were school children, of whom 9 were over ten and the rest under. Three were non-residents, 9 were children under five and 8 were adults. Cases were all mild except for one woman, a puerperal case, whose scarlet fever produced a salpingitis with temperatures of 106. After a very long illness she recovered satisfactorily.

Diphtheria.—Only 16 cases of this disease were notified and 5 cases were found not to be suffering from the disease after admission to hospital. The remaining cases consisted of 2 school children, 3 children under 5 and 3 adults. From one family 3 and from another 2 cases came. Despite the small number of cases several were severely ill and one small child of three died. There were 20 cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital but 4 of these were never notified and were among the five above-referred to as found not to be suffering from the disease after admission to the hospital. Three were non-residents.

Diphtheria immunisation did not progress favourably during the year. The wave of enthusiasm waned and only 120 fresh children were immunised. This, despite pressure on parents at the Clinics and in the homes. Of these 120, 65 were toddlers and 55 school children. Further endeavour is being made, especially at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, to get the children under five immunised, as I feel that at this tender age it is of especial importance that the children should be protected against Diphtheria.

Enteric Fever.—Only one notification of this disease in the form of Paratyphoid B. was received. The patient was a non-resident sent into the Royal Surrey County Hospital for treatment.

Pneumonia.—Rather more cases of Pneumonia were notified, there being 38 notifications as against 27 in 1937. It is not unusual, however, to get more deaths from this disease than notifications. In 1938 the disease appeared on death certificates in 47 instances, 27 male and 20 female. Of these, however, 20 males and 14 females had Broncho-pneumonia, which is not notifiable unless influenzal; 8 males and 5 females had lobar pneumonia. So that of 47 deaths 34 were due to broncho-pneumonia and only 13 lobar. Of these last, 4 were notified.

Erysipelas.—Eight notifications were received, 3 cases were treated in hospital and in no case was death ascribed to this cause.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Two notifications were received and both cases were treated in hospital. One died, a female of 53.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—This notification now includes all cases of puerperal fever, which was previously notified separately. The notification is of “any febrile condition occurring in a woman within 21 days after childbirth or miscarriage in which a temperature of 100.4 degrees F. (38 degrees C.) or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours or has recurred during that period.” It is, therefore, likely to include febrile conditions not directly due to confinement at all. Fifteen notifications were received. Of these, all but 4 were treated in hospital. Seven cases were non-residents. Only 1 case was treated at home. The other 3 were treated in Nursing Homes. Investigation revealed only one as a true puerperal fever case and this was at once removed to Queen Charlotte’s Hospital. Immediate investigation is made on notification of these cases if private Nursing Home or district midwife is involved. If the case is proved to be a true puerperal infection removal to hospital is insisted upon and throat swabs are

taken from all those in attendance and the nurses are not allowed to attend another obstetric case until found to be free from infection.

Pathological examinations are carried out at the Laboratory of the Royal Surrey County Hospital, at the cost of the Corporation if required, a Consultant Obstetrician is provided at the expense of the Corporation and admission to the Warren Road Hospital is arranged by an agreement between the Corporation and the Surrey County Council.

Tuberculosis.—Twenty-nine cases of Pulmonary and 12 cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during 1938. This is a slight increase upon the numbers of 1937, which were 27 and 9 respectively. Of the Pulmonary cases, 14 were males and 15 females, and of Non-pulmonary there were 5 males and 7 females. Of the 18 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis 2 males were not notified, and of the two deaths from Non-pulmonary one was not previously notified. Notification is, therefore, quite well carried out in this district and is, of course, essential if treatment is to be commenced in the early stages when it is of the most use.

**Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)
during the year 1938.**

Disease.			Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	59	43	—
Diphtheria	...	...	16	16	—
Puerperal Pyrexia		...	15	11	—
Pneumonia	...	...	38	12	—
Erysipelas	...	...	8	3	—
Para Typhoid B	...	...	1	1	—
Meningococcal Meningitis			1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...		6	4	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	...		2	2	—
Dysentery	...	...	4	1	—
Malaria	...	...	1	1	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis	...		2	2	—
Totals	...	...	153	97	—

Tuberculosis—New Cases and Mortality during 1938.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary M.	Pulmonary F.	Non-Pulmonary M.	Non-Pulmonary F.	Pulmonary M.	Pulmonary F.	Non-Pulmonary M.	Non-Pulmonary F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
5	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—
20	3	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
25	2	4	1	1	—	3	1	1
35	5	3	—	—	—	2	—	—
45	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—
55	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
65 & over	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	14	15	5	7	3	10	2	1

Total Cases of Infectious Diseases in Age Groups.

Disease.	Under 1.	1—2.	2—3.	3—4.	4—5.	5—10.	10—15.	15—20.	20—35.	35—45.	45—65.	65 & over.
Scarlet Fever	—	3	1	5	4	27	9	2	7	1	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	1	2	—	5	5	2	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	2	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	1	1	—	—	4	1	3	7	5	5	11
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	3
Para-Typhoid B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dysentery ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Total...	7	4	3	8	4	40	15	9	31	12	6	14

